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THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0896-7563

September 24, 1986 • $1.95
Volume XXXIII, Number 4

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Candidates for education commissioner of Florida are trying to persuade voters that education is crucial to the state's future. Story on Page 19.

Modernization of university research facilities is a key to U.S. competitiveness in international trade, according to a new report. Story on Page 24.

Historical geographers contend their research is more readily accepted by historians than by geographers. Story on Page 6.

San Antonio is a city of many identities. A guide for academic visitors begins on Page 14.

Martin A. Paley resigned last week as head of the San Francisco Foundation. Story on Page 25.

Students are headed for study abroad in large numbers, despite acts of terrorism overseas. Story on Page 27.

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LIFE NOW 'HELL ON EARTH'

From Big Man on Campus to Prison Inmate: Tragedy of an Athlete Turned Cocaine Addict

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

Playing basketball for Wake Forest University made Mike Helms a big man on campus.

But it was that recognition, the high visibility that sports provide college athletes, that he said ultimately led to his addiction to cocaine and to his current status as a prison inmate, serving a 16-year sentence for drug trafficking.

Mike Helms described the nightmare of his prison life, and the dashing of his dreams of a career in the National Basketball Association, at a conference here spotlighting the growing problem of cocaine abuse.

"The Cocaine Connection," as the conference was called, was sponsored in part by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It attracted about 350 drug counselors, law-enforcement officers, athletic directors, and university administrators.

Mike Helms was one of a parade of former athletes, drug counselors, and physicians at the conference who described the effects of cocaine and the extent of its abuse, but his account was easily the most frightening because of the "hell on earth" he says he must still endure because of his drug involvement.

His life now is a sharp contrast to the one he was living only a few short years ago.

A gifted athlete, Mr. Helms decided to concentrate on basketball when he outgrew his classmates as a sophomore in high school. He spent his summers at top-flight

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The Reagan Administration wants to use $100-million in student-aid funds to fight drug abuse in schools. See Page 21.

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY DAN CHARLSON

Wearing a Wake Forest 'Deacon' T-shirt, Mike Helms stands at gate of the prison where he is serving a 16-year sentence.

THE COCAINE CONNECTION

"You can't keep drugs out of college sports because a lot of players are tainted in high school. The added pressure of sports often turns them to drugs. The guys with the real gumption are the guys who walk away from drugs, who play a whole career and don't weaken." –OMAR A. ALEMAN
Special Agent, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

"I had a drug problem that was really a 'me' problem, and I wanted to blame cocaine. People always talk about drug abuse, but I don't know of one drug that has ever been abused. It's self-abuse. It's not the vehicle, not the coke. It's you. You abuse yourself." –EUGENE (MERCURY) MORRIS
Drug consultant to the National Football League, former professional football player, and former cocaine addict

"I hope you realize that it's not just athletes that this [cocaine abuse] can happen to, and not just entertainers this can happen to. It can happen to any one of you, and it particularly can happen to your children." –CARL ELLER
Drug consultant to the National Football League, former professional football player, and former cocaine addict

"You know who is going to stop drugs in the country? You are. Don't tell me what you do to rehabilitate people in your shop. Tell me whether your two or three kids at home are clean. Because if you are clean and your children are clean, then we won't need rehabilitative services and you won't need law-enforcement people." –OMAR ALEMAN

"When I was in prison in Florida, there were 197 people on Death Row who chose to be there. I chose to freebase cocaine. Lenny Bias and Don Rogers also made a choice. Unfortunately, they made the wrong one. They'll never make another one." –MERCURY MORRIS

"One young man, Len Bias, can keep America involved in drug prevention. In one day, he did more for drug prevention than I've done in 16 years." –OMAR ALEMAN

"Too many people see cocaine as a glamorous recreational drug having few side effects. Law-enforcement officers know that is not the case." –ROBERT B. MORGAN
Director, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation

"What we're seeing with crack [a cheap, potent form of cocaine] is a highly addictive form of the drug that will put people in the hospital quicker than snorting. People are starting to get wasted in a matter of months instead of a matter of years." –THEODORE R. CLARK
Co-director, Pinehurst Treatment Center (N.C.) and clinical associate professor of psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The comments above were made at a conference sponsored in part by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Student Aid Reached Record $21-Billion Last Year, College Board Says, but Inflation Took Its Toll

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

A record $21-billion in financial aid was available to students in postsecondary institutions in 1985-86, according to the Washington office of the College Board.

That's an increase of 23 per cent since 1980-81, but when adjusted for inflation, the amount of aid available from federal, state, and institutional sources fell 3 per cent. In addition, Social Security payments for college students were eliminated and fewer veterans used federal educational benefits.

In real dollars, "generally available" federal aid, such as Pell Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans, increased 15 per cent over the last five years, while state aid jumped 35 per cent and institutional support grew 26 per cent.

Because of those shifts, the share of aid paid for by the federal government fell from 83 per cent in 1980-81 to 77 per cent last year, according to the College Board, which published its findings in a report entitled *Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1986*.

After rising for the last decade, the proportion of aid in the form of loans has stabilized, the report said.

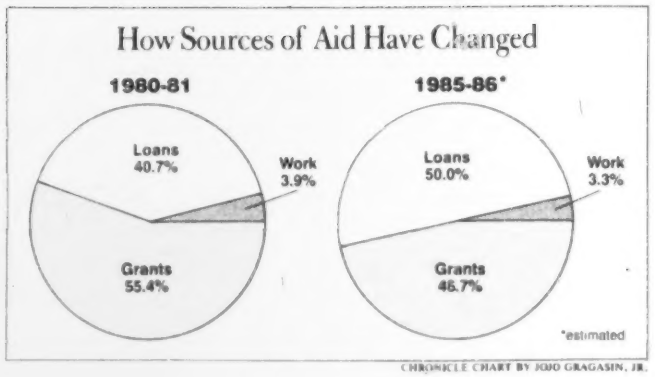
Here's how the sources of student aid have changed in the last six years:

	Grants	Loans	Work
1980-81	55.4%	40.7%	3.9%
1981-82	52.5%	44.0%	3.5%
1982-83	51.4%	44.9%	3.7%
1983-84	48.2%	47.9%	3.9%
1984-85	46.4%	50.2%	3.4%
1985-86	46.7%	50.0%	3.3%

Guaranteed Student Loans continue to be the most common form of aid. Last year 3.8 million students borrowed an average of $2,323 through the program. While the precise figures are not known, a growing number of those borrowers attend proprietary and two-year institutions, the report said.

The share of Pell Grants going to proprietary-school students has increased sharply, according to the report. From 1980-81 to 1984-85, the latest year for which figures are available, the share of aid going to those students grew from 12 per cent to 21 per cent. The proportion going to students at private colleges and universities fell from 29 per cent to 23 per cent, while the share to those enrolled at public institutions dropped from 60 per cent to 56 per cent. Over all, three million students received Pell funds in 1985-86, with the average grant totaling $1,269.

Copies of the 14-page report are available for $5 from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101. The 1986 report updates the 1983 study *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*, which is available for $8 from the same address.



CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN, JR.

Caution Is Urged in Study Abroad

Continued from Preceding Page

offered in Austria, England, and Ireland, enrollment has dropped in those that do not integrate Americans in schools with native students.

In those programs, whose students generally constitute about 18 per cent of Beaver's 1,500 participants, numbers are down from last year by 7 per cent. The fact that students in those programs are readily identifiable as Americans may have scared some away, Mr. Roberts says.

Mr. Roberts chairs the Section on U.S. Students Abroad of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs. At NAFSA's spring meeting, in response to terrorist incidents, the group decided to set up a "phone chain" of study-abroad officials to systematize the dissemination of information in an emergency.

"We were very stressed last spring because there were lots of unsubstantiated rumors" about program closures, Mr. Roberts says. The chain's headquarters are at the Council on International Educational Exchange in New York.

The group is also working to establish an organized means for program officials to communicate and share ideas year-round.

FACT–FILE

Trends in Student Aid, 1980-81 to 1985-86

Total amounts, in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation

Federally supported programs	Academic Years 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Estimated 1984-85	Estimated 1985-86	Percent change 1980-81 to 1985-86
Generally available aid							
Pell Grants	$2,387	$2,299	$2,417	$2,796	$3,042	$3,749	+ 57.1%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	366	361	343	361	380	396	+ 8.2%
State Student Incentive Grants	76	77	73	60	76	76	0.0
College Work Study	658	624	615	683	649	693	+ 5.3%
National Direct Student Loans	695	580	598	682	763	841	+ 21.0%
Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	6,201	7,226	6,694	7,578	8,604	9,411	+ 51.8%
Subtotal	10,384	11,168	10,741	12,160	13,494	15,166	+ 46.1%
Specially directed aid							
Social Security	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	0	−100.0%
Veterans	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,033	904	746	− 56.5%
Other grants	119	102	81	59	55	48	− 59.7%
Other loans	61	88	157	219	244	248	+306.6%
Subtotal	3,777	3,536	2,327	1,531	1,238	1,042	− 72.4%
Total federal aid	14,161	14,704	13,067	13,690	14,732	16,208	+ 14.5%
State grant programs	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,374	+ 71.5%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,138	2,323	2,517	2,883	3,173	3,426	+ 60.2%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$17,101	$17,947	$16,590	$17,679	$19,128	$21,008	+ 22.9%

Total amounts, in millions of constant 1982 dollars

Federally supported programs	Academic Years 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Estimated 1984-85	Estimated 1985-86	Percent change 1980-81 to 1985-86
Generally available aid							
Pell Grants	$2,660	$2,358	$2,376	$2,651	$2,753	$3,298	+ 24.0%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	408	371	337	342	326	348	− 14.7%
State Student Incentive Grants	85	79	72	57	69	67	− 21.2%
College Work Study	734	640	605	648	587	610	− 16.9%
National Direct Student Loans	774	595	588	647	690	740	− 4.4%
Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	6,911	7,411	6,580	7,185	7,785	8,280	+ 19.8%
Subtotal	11,573	11,453	10,558	11,529	12,210	13,343	+ 15.3%
Specially directed aid							
Social Security	2,099	2,047	721	209	32	0	−100.0%
Veterans	1,911	1,385	1,333	979	818	656	− 65.7%
Other grants	132	105	80	56	50	42	− 68.2%
Other loans	68	90	155	208	221	218	+220.6%
Subtotal	4,209	3,626	2,287	1,451	1,120	917	− 78.2%
Total federal aid	15,782	15,079	12,845	12,981	13,331	14,260	− 9.6%
State grant programs	893	944	989	1,048	1,106	1,209	+ 35.4%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,383	2,382	2,474	2,734	2,871	3,014	+ 26.5%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$19,059	$18,406	$16,308	$16,763	$17,307	$18,483	− 3.0%

Number of student-aid recipients and amount of aid per recipient

	Academic Years 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Estimated 1984-85	Estimated 1985-86	Percent change 1980-81 to 1985-86
Pell Grants							
Recipients	2,806,000	2,744,000	2,539,000	2,802,000	2,919,000	2,954,000	+ 5.3%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$851	$838	$952	$998	$1,042	$1,269	+ 49.1%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$948	$859	$936	$946	$943	$1,116	+ 17.7%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants							
Recipients	717,000	659,000	641,000	649,000	655,000	720,000	+ 0.4%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$513	$549	$535	$557	$550	$550	+ 7.2%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$572	$563	$526	$528	$498	$484	− 15.4%
College Work Study							
Recipients	819,000	739,000	720,000	772,000	737,000	788,000	− 3.8%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$806	$844	$854	$886	$880	$879	+ 9.1%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$898	$866	$839	$840	$796	$773	− 13.9%
National Direct Student Loans							
Recipients	813,000	684,000	675,000	719,000	867,000	956,000	+ 17.6%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$853	$848	$886	$949	$880	$880	+ 3.2%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$951	$870	$871	$900	$796	$774	− 18.6%
Guaranteed Student Loans							
Recipients	2,899,000	3,138,000	2,947,000	3,145,000	3,504,000	3,798,000	+ 31.0%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,134	$2,281	$2,209	$2,307	$2,326	$2,323	+ 8.9%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,379	$2,340	$2,172	$2,188	$2,104	$2,044	− 14.1%
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students							
Recipients	6,000	26,000	75,000	123,000	171,000	216,000	+3,500.0%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,333	$2,577	$2,440	$2,610	$2,655	$2,727	+ 16.9%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,600	$2,643	$2,399	$2,475	$2,402	$2,399	− 7.7%
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants							
Recipients	1,140,000	1,448,000	1,493,000	1,528,000	1,580,000	1,585,000	+ 39.0%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$736	$690	$723	$763	$821	$914	+ 24.2%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$820	$708	$711	$723	$743	$804	− 2.0%

Note: Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. National Direct Student Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers.
Federal State Student Incentive Grant expenditures are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards.
Guaranteed Student Loan and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students funds come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two. The estimated 1985-86 figure assumes no decrease in loan volume as a result of changes effected by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law beginning March 1, 1986.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD